# NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON BRANKTY,

ITOR AND PROPRIETOR Service H. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STO

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

STRACE GARDEN, Broadway-Trust Rore-Diable 24 WERY THEATER, Bowery-Rad MASK-HONETHOOD BURTON'S NEW THEATRH, Broadway, opposite Bond at

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Ison Cumer-Tes CHAMBERS STREET THEATRE, Cate Surios's The

BARNUM AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway-After PEO, CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTREES, 444 Broadway-

SDEELEY'S SERENADERS, 585 Breadway-Britorias

Blew Vork, Tuesday, Nevember 4, 1856.

Mails for Europe. The Captard mail steamedip Arabia, Captain Stone, wi leave Section on Wednesday, at noon, for Liverpool.

The European mails will close in this city at half-post

The Basate (printed in French and English) will be published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in exappers, sixpence.

pre prejock tills afternoon.

oriptions and advertigements for any edition of the Now Your Engard will be received at the following Am. & European Express Co., 51 King William st 20. 5 Place de la Bourse venirgot.— do. do. 9 Chapel street venirgot.—John Hoster, 12 Exchange street, Sast.

The contents of the European edition of the Haxas embrace the news received by mail and telegraph a the office during the previous week, and to the hour of publication.

Main for the Pucific.

NEW YORK HERALD-CALIFORNIA EDITION. The United States mail steamship lilinois, Capt. Bogge will leave this port to morrow afternoon, at two o'clock NOT ASUIDWAIL.

The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific ell close at one o'clock. De NAW YORK WEEKLY HERALD-California edition

commining the intest intelligence from all parts of th world, will be published at ten o'clock in the moraing. agents will pienze send in their orders as early as pos-

#### The News.

Vote early !-- stimmen zie frühe !-- votez de benn henre !- voto temprano! Read the lists of cand dates and poling places in to-day's HERALD, an vote early.

A telegraphic despatch from Philadelphia states that late last evening the Fillmore Executive Committee unanimously resolved to support the Union electoral ticket, and issued directions for the withdrawal of the straight Fillmore ballots which had been prepared for distribution. Indeed, the various American organizations were generally following the lead of the Fillmore electors, and declaring for union and the defeat of Buchanan, Mr. Kennet Bayner, in the course of a speech last evening, read a despatch from Mr. Fillmore himself, plainly him ing to his followers that if the adoption of t union ticket was regarded as essential, they should net besitate to do so. These movements had cont bated to dispirit the democrats, and correspond ingly elevate the hopes of the opposition.

All persons not legally entitled to exercise th privilege of voting should be on their guard. In this city yesterday the Grand Jury of the Uniter States District Court presented bills of indictment against several parties charged with forging natur ralization papers. No little care will be required on the part of the unsuspecting to avoid being made the victims of these unscrupulous political rogues. Frem various parts of Pennsylvania we have ac counts of the discovery of gross election frauds. In Philadelphia yesterday Theodore Deringer, a demorratic deputy clerk of the Court of Quarter Ses sions, was arrested on a charge of issning fraudulent paturalization papers to parties who had never declared their intentions to become citizens. Two documents were shown, bearing Deringer's sign.

An election for town officers was held at East Hartford yesterday, and the Fremont ticket was ful by ninety-six majority.

By the arrival of the Canadian at Quebec, and of the Vigo at this port, we have four days later advices from Europe. Their contents are interesting England and France had suspended diplomatic rela tions with Naples, but no hostile demonstration had taken place. Preparations for defence were being carried on with increased activity, and the King was hourly expected in Naples. His Majesty has, I w said, solicited the Northern cabinets to conclude in favor of the integrity of his kingdom, a treaty analogous to that which France, England and Autria signed on the 15th of April in favor of the inte grity of the Ottoman empire. From Spain there is nothing new. The Madrid Gazette publishes the decrees relative to the recent change of ministry. Lord Palmerston was said to have a new reform bill in precaration, with a view, no doubt, to conc hate the liberals and to secure his further contin nance in office. In the cotton market business had been exceedingly brisk at an advance in prices, and

consols were quoted at 91 a 92. We have letters and files from Rio Janeirs to th 21st of September. They bring the news of the seath of two of the most distinguished public me of Brazil, the Marqueza de Parana and the Mar queza de Valenca; the latter one of the most faithtel and efficient servants of Don Pedro the First These events had caused very general regret

throughout the empire.

Letters from our correspondents at Havana, up to the 39th ult, are published elsewhere in our columns The circumstances of the arrest of one of the pilots of the steamship Empire City are fully set forth. The Havaneers were in a high excitement in anticipation of a successful warlike demonstration against Vera Cruz. A vessel of war sailed from Havana on the 17th ult, with munitions of war, and probably other material aid, for the newly create Spanish surjects of San Domingo, who are experted to revolutionize that republic with all convenier

Hop. Charles Sumner reached Boston yesterday He was received by an immense throng of people and the streets were tastefully decorated. It is said Mr. Summer is still in very feeble health.

The announcement, some days since, of the ap-pointment of Judge Peabody, as successor of Judge Whiting on the beach of the Supreme Court, wa premature. As yet the yacancy has not been filled by the Covernor.

The Board of Supervisors last evening read the minutes of the previous proceedings, and in the ab sence of the Mayor, Recorder and the Chairman, adjourned to Wednesday, at four o'clock.

The Foard of Aldermen met last evening and without transacting any business adjourned to Wednesday next, at five o'clock. The Board of Councilmen met last evening, at five

o'clock, but there not being a quorum present it

adjourned to meet this evening.

The sales of cotton yesterday embraced about 1 000 bales, without quotable change in prices. The European news, via Quebec, came to hand too late in the day for its effect to be known in our market. Some holders who had lots placed on sale as soon as they heard the news withdrew them. Flour was heavy, and on some sales of State and Western was from 5c. a 10c. per barrel lower, while Southern branes were without change of moment in prices. Wheat was active, and white Canadian ranged from \$1 65 a \$1 70; Western red was \$1 55 a \$1 60; Ca.

nadian club, at \$1 54; Wisconsin mixed, at \$1 45; and Chicago spring, at \$1 37. Corn was steady at 73c. a 74c. for Western mixed, and 76c. for Sc yellow. Prime Northern rye sold at 86c. Pork derately, at \$21 124 a \$21 25. Sugars were firm, but some less active; sales of about 300 a 400 hhds. Cuba were made at rates given elsewhere, and 500 do. were reported on private terms. Coffe was quiet, but prices were quite steady. Freight were in fair request, at 8 fc. a 9 fc. for grain to Liverpoel, and 2s. for flour. To London flour was engaged at 3s. 1jd. a 3s. 3d., and grain at 11d. per

The Great Battle.

In every State of the Union, except South Carolina, the American people vote this day for President and Vice President of the United States. In South Carolina, where the State Le gislature does the work, the people are saved the trouble of voting for the electors of a President and Vice President. We have made our tele graphic arrangements, and in the HERALD of tomorrow morning we expect to announce the definite general result, in the success or defeat of The returns from Pennsylvania, which will

reach us to-night, will probably settle the question. Within the last two or three days the prospects of the union ticket there have so ma terially improved as to render it not only pos sible, but very probable, that it will carry th State. The electors of the outside Fillmore ticket have withdrawn, thus leaving a clear fight between the union ticket and the Buchanau ticket. It was this outside Fillmore ticket that rendered the case, in our estimation, utterly hopeless to the opposition as long as this ticket remained in the field. With its removal, all tha the opposition have to do is to effect a change of less than two thousand votes in an aggregate of some four hundred and fifty thousand, to carry the State; and this change will very likely be effected in the single county of Lancaster The usual opposition majority in that county is five thousand. In the late October election it was twenty-two hundred. The loss was the Fillmore vote, which was thrown upon the democratic State ticket, with the view of weakening Fremont in the North, so as to carry the Presidential election up to Congress. Now, these Fillmore Americans have discovered that they can have no hope of carrying the election to the House without defeating Buchanan in Pennsylvania; and we are accordingly assured that Lancaster county this day will roll up her old solid opposition majority of five

In addition to this, we are assured that ther are several thousand Fillmore men in Philadel phia who will also wheel into line, and so, moror less throughout all the Eastern counties, where the democrats turned up such unexpected ma jorities in October. In the northern and western counties, on the other hand, where the popularity of Fremont did so much in October, it is natura enough to suppose that it will do still better in November, when the man bimself stands at the head of the ticket of his party. Again: the demo cratic importations of October from New York and New Jersey into Philadelphia and other places in Pennsylvania, will be cut off in thi fight; for they will be wanted at home. And ye again: there is a large reserved corps of the good old Ouakers and other oniet religious people, who will contribute to augment the opposition vote in

be Keystone State to-day. If anything more were required to show that be game of the democracy in Pennsylvania is the desperate game of life and death, we have the proof in the arrest, yesterday, of Theodore De ringer, Deputy Clerk of the Philadelphia Court of Quarter Sessions, for the emission by whole ale of fraudulent naturalization papers. Surely not even Forney or his unscrupulous gang of democratic pipe-layers would resort to this desperate game of fraud and forgery if they considered the State perfectly secure. The extent of their alarm may be measured by these infamous tricks and devices, in which they have been detected. The result, however, will be an increased out sition vigilance at the polis in Philadelphia city and county to-day, and we shall be glad if the operations of Forney & Co. result in nothing werse than the exclusion from the ballot boxes of such of the newly manufactured democratic voters as are known to come forward upon bosus naturalization papers.

Thus much for Pennsylvania-the Malakoff of the siege. We have any quantity of evidence of a similar character in reference to Indiana, New York, the New England States, and the great West, excepting Indiana, are by the enemy conceded to Fremont. Let the opposition, how ever, carry Pennsylvania, and then we may gire o Mr. Buchanan the vote of every Southern Stat and he will still need twenty-nine electoral votes to elect him. Give him, therefore, in addition to every Southern State, Indiana, 13; New Jersey 7; and California, 4. and he may still be beater Should Fillmore carry a Southern State or two the case will be still worse for the democracy At all events, from the present appearance of things in Pennsylvania, the prospects of the defeat of Buchanan have never looked brighter since the Maine election.

RAIN OR SHINE.—The question of the next Presidency, as far as the suffrages of the people at concerned, is to be decided to-day, rain or shine. From the signs of the weather overhead as we write, there is a prospect of a rainy day, and if it should be so, it will be bailed as a good omen by the democracy. It has been well said, that in the business of an important election they will turn out should it "rain meat axes, grindstones and globes of fire;" whereas, with many of the opposition gentry, a rainy day operates as a perfect damper to their patriotism. We trust, however, that in the matter of the Presidential election to day, every voter in the United States, rain or bline, whether for Fremont, Buchanan or Fillmore, will come up to the work and do his duty. Especially is it the duty of every Fremont man o swell the popular strength of his candidate, at east by his own vote, rain or shine. No man is sure of another opportunity to vote for a President of the United States, and with the sunset of this day the present golden opportunity, rain or shine, is gone-forever gone.

THE UNION .- Thank God, the Union has sur vived the terrible ordeal of the disunion de mocracy. Whoever shall be elected President to-day, the danger to the Union for four years is over. Should Fremont come in by a handsome majority, or by a single electoral vote, there will be no further threats concerning his inauguration. The disunion garne is played out—the treasury is safe against highway robbery, and the Union is safe till 1860.

READ YOUR TICKETS -- Never receive a ballot from any one without opening it and scanning it carefully, to see that the rames are all right before you put it in the box.

Whatever may be the result of the presen election for President, one thing is certain-that the name of Fremont will be for ever distinguished in our annals. Nothing but an entire change in his future character and conduct can deprive him of the respect of the masses of the American peo ple, or lessen their admiration of his great and brilliant services. His whole career has been marked by eminent ability; the extent of his attainments, his irrepressible devotion to science the energy of his mind, and the immense value of his discoveries, can never be justly disputed. They never were, until the shadow of his coming greatness threw into obecurity the small politi cians who claim the high honors of the country exclusively as their own. But when these men and the assailants who have been pushed on by these men-when their very names shall be forgotten—that of Fremont will go down to posterity with accumulating glory. "It is a solid fabric, and will support the laurels that adorn it." And this is not the language of adulation-it i

merely the foreshadowing of our future history. Two remarkable series of events have given Colonel Fremont opportunity on the one hand for the development of his great endowments and for the generous and timely appreciation of

them by his countrymen, on the other. These are what never can occur again togethe in the career of any other of our public men. I will not happen to any of the class of such a now seek to become the President of the nation to have discovered, mapped and conquered a new empire, and be the rallying point and ensign bearer of constitutional freedom. His daring persevering and successful adventures-his gal ant conquest of California—the firmness, ye gentleness, of his sway while in command-all subordinate, however, to the love of science, and the advancement of the good of his countryhave already found eulogists in every part of th world, in every hall of learning, in every commercial city. They drew from his own country men their early admiration, and have fixed their continued regard. From the very poli ticians who have since fastened upon him to destroy him, have come unsought acknowledgments and bonors, which they cannot take back.

His sudden rise in political life is truly re markable. Trained and hireling office-seekers who are always ready for conventions and nomi nations-who, by prescription, deem themselves alone capable of governing this country-have been unexpectedly set aside for a representative whose antecedents have displayed comprehensive ness of mind, sagacity of judgment, indomitable energy and inflexibility of purpose. It was seen that red tape could not much longer hold the Union together, when the constitution and the laws were beaten down in Kansas, and when American liberty was becoming a mockery and a dream. The crisis found its man in Colonel Fremont. His selection was a great impromptu of

The scientific labors of Col. Fremont have been of no ordinary kind, and though common observers have not given them much attention, those after all, who rule the world and give it fame have studied, appreciated and recorded them When Mr. Everett, in his splendid address at Albeny, paid his eloquent homage, and that of th learned men around him, to the memories of Columbus and Galileo, he was but saying what other equally gifted orators will yet say of Fremont Possessing characteristics that marked them both, performing the duties of an astronome a geologist, a chartographer, a meteorologist, and the leader of a band of devoted followers opposed by the elements in all their fury, with trackless plains to pass, mountain gorges to de seend, and snow covered peaks to climb-without clothing, without water, without food, death thinning his ranks, and despair on every face but his own-do the wretched assailants of such a man, think that he will fall beneath their puny blows? Not only has he endured all this for his country, but he concluded his toils for her and for science, by the conquest of the territory he explored, and opened to commerce, industry and to freedom, ports and rivers unsurpassed in excellence-a soil that gives to labor almost every product of the temperate and torrid zones-a State that, with its republican form of govern ment, is our only bulwark of liberty on to Pacific, and with its inexhaustible supplies of gold, regulates for us the balance of the world's exchanges. Is the man who has brought all this about, to be pushed aside by such miserable stipendiaries as now assail his character; Mankind in our own day have not been entirely indifferent to the value and the effect of such achievements. To name the labors of Humbol and Arago is but to name the predecessions Fremont. Both those eminent Europeans i their scientific researches have endured the greatest trials, but neither, more than he. All have met with some romantic adventures for fools sneer at: since, indeed, these belong to and a

tend the career of all great and remarkable me. The friends of Fremont, then, whether in this contest they succeed or not, may congratulate themselves on the imperishable nature of his fame. There will be a niche for him in evertemple throughout the world which is dedicated to the memories of the discoverers and founders of States; but for the mere politicians-those who seek power for its personal advantage, and are actuated by no great and lofty sentiments—there is neither shrine nor statue. They lie elsewhere in "the cross roads of fame" -- the dust of the melée, which was the breath of their nostrils, be comes their winding sheet and their graves.

Musical On Dirs-That there is a hitch in th negotiations between Monsieur le Baron de Stankeyitch, the eminent Russian, and the Executive Committee of the Opera. The Executive Com mittee demand from Monsieur le Baron one thou sand dollars per week rent, which he is willing to pay, but there are certain other conditions which are not yet accepted. One of these is, we hear, that the redoubtable Max Maretzek shall have no hand in the matter; and it is stated that a grand courcil of all the stockholders will be convened and the whole affair laid before them. There will probably be as much difficulty about this snag as the Baron's Russian friends had about that ugly third point at the Vienna Conference In the meantime, however, there is a musical excitement looming before us. Thalberg, the great pianist, has returned from Niagara, highly de lighted with his trip, and just in time to see the excitement of election day. His first concert is announced at Niblo's Saloon on Monday next.

M. Thalberg selects this comparatively small hall, in order that every person in the audience may be able to hear and appreciate the delicacy of his artistic touch and perfectly understand his effects. The price of admission, also is much smaller than that demanded by any artist of M. Thalberg's position-one dollar. We can not but commend the wisdom of the management and predict for the artist a splendid success.

The Black guardism of New York Politica It has of en been said, at our elections, that the force of scurrility and blackguardism could no farther go; but this fall, we think, the politicians have out done themselves. Most assuredly never was a canvass conducted with more reckless brutality, or more complete disregard of the decencies of life.

Mr. Grote, the bistorian of Greece, in under taking to justify the character of Cleon, the great Athenian democrat, entreats us to believe that the virulence of "language with which he assail ed his political opponents Nicias and Pericles was a well known feature of the society in which he lived, and nowise peculiar to the tanner himself. He quotes Cleon's great enemy, Aristophanes, to prove that it was usual at Athens for politician to abuse each other heartily, and accuse each other of the most heinous crimes; but, as the bonest lover and eulogist of the Athenian demo cracy, he charges himself with the duty of show ing that this excessive virulence and recklessneof party strife were not, as might be supposed. symptoms of a low state of society, but were relics of a rude stage of civilization that wa rapidly passing away.

We fear that if Mr. Grote had had as much ex perience of American as he has had of English politics, he would have felt it less incumbent upon him to frame excuses for the foul-mouthed ora tors of the Pnyx. For, certainly, Cleon himself would have seemed a model of gentleness and dignity in comparison with some of the speaker who have flourished in the present canvass. The bitterest sarcasms of the Athenian comedies read tamely after the highly spiced abuse of our party political press. They were content with a warmth like that of good Madeira; we use the overproof

Take for instance the speeches that have been delivered, and the articles that have been written in reference to Fernando Wood's candidature for Mayor. Why, if the man had been caught in the act of picking pockets, or burning churches, or committing half a dozen murders, he could not be abused in more savage language. Here is the Hon. John McKeon, no less a personage than the United States District Attorney, who gets up in public, and talks about "only alluding to such of the Mayor's offences as are felonies punishable with State prison;" "his resemblance to Hunting ton, the forger;" his "base, black frauds;" and so on, as though really Mr. Wood had just escaped from or was on his way to Sing Sing. Equally violent language has abounded in papers that de sire to defeat Wood and elect some candidate o their own choosing. Another prominent charac ter, ex-Judge Whiting, who had had the advantage of sitting on the Supreme Court Bench, black guarded, in his theatrical speeches, not only his rivals for the Mayoralty, but all who did not happen to think that he himself was the best man for the office. Blackguarded them with coarse savage language, such as the ruffians of the Five Points use, and no other class of society. Yet his audience sat still and listened.

We have seen the same spectacle in the national contest. We have heard United States Senators Congressmen, and the leading men of the Souti justify, in the most unbesitating manner, the assault of Brooks on Senator Sumner-a deed of which a nation of cannibals might blush. We have heard the whole North abused with the ferocity of wild beasts, and its leading men howled at and hooted upon-as visiters sometimes are when they venture inside the violent wards of insane asylums. And this not by the mohs of the Southern cities, but by Governors of States, rising politicians, leading editors, members of Congress Col. Forney, the right hand man of Mr. Buchanan, appounces that his friends will wade in blood to their saddle girths rather than lose Kansas; Col Brooks declares that he will march on Washington and seize the archives and the public money. if his candidate is defeated. Meanwhile, a l round, but chiefly among the partisans of Mr. Fillmore, Colonel Fremont has been assailed with unexampled malignity. We verily believe can be nothing found to equal the wickedness and the falsehood and the malignity and the mearness and the villany of the course of the New York Errors toward Colonel Fremont since h

nomination.
What the result of this shameful may may ultimately prove, it were bard to say; as redly. it operates just now to keep respectable men from

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS FOR THE CITY.-It is a

singular fact that this great metropolis has re-

cently been represented in the Congress of the

nation by some of the worst and meanest specimens of humanity that could be drawn from the lowest strata in the different districts. For the past twenty-five years we have been digging down through the political strata till we have come to the lowest ledge, and now it seems almost impossible for us to take an upward turn. On looking over the lists of the candidates presented for popular support today, we find a heap of rubbish, put forward by rubbish conventions, and generally not fit for the support of any Christian man. There are still, however, some good names: but among the eighteen or twenty candidates before the people there are hardly more than three or four who are worth notice, or any effort to elect them. Without any regard to their party affinities, and having in view only their own merits, we should select Horace F. Clark, in the Eighth district; John Cochrane, in the Sixth, and George Briggs, in the Seventh. These, with one or two others, form the only exceptions to the great mass of trash hardly above the average of small potato ward politicians. Mr. Clark has been nominated by the demoeracy. We don't consider it any particular advantage to have been nominated by the democraey. The democracy is made up of good and evil, with a pretty large slice of the evil preponderating. Mr. Clark, however, is an able, ind | pendent, talented man, and will be voted for without regard to his political affinities. The only thing that we know against him is that he oined the confederation of blackguards-for we cannot call them anything else-who have been hunting Fernando Wood as if he was a royal Bengal tiger in the democratic jungle. We learn, however, that Mr. Clark has now come out from this faction, and heartily supports Mr. Wood. Then there is John Cochrane, who is almost as

well known as John Van Buren. Cochrane is more consistent than Van Buren, and has more stuff in him. John has a good deal of wit and humor when he is so minded, but of late he has been rather sombre and tragical. John is a capable, clever, industrious man, and the only objection to him was his connection with the Libby movement. He has, however, come out from it shaken the dust off his feet, cleansed his garments, and now stands right. He is an able man, and will make a good member of Congress, Mr. George Briggs has been in Congress. He was a hard working good member, and deserves to go again. As to Mr. Daniel E. Sickles-since our favorite, General Walbridge, walked off the course to seek fatter pastures than are afforded by a sest in Congress—we have no particular objection to see Sickles elected, and if he is subjection to cessful we will give him a fair chance to show his

speed and bottom as a member of Congress. As for the other candidates, they are hardly worth mentioning. We really don't care what the voters do with them. They may, if they like, salt them down, pack them in pork barrels, and send them to Nicaragua as food for the patriots.

THE MAYORALTY .- The first thing that every voter should do this morning after eating hi breakfast and kissing the baby-no, he won' have time to kiss the baby-is to go straight to the polling place and deposit his vote for Fernando Wood. He is the only man among the whole lot of candidates worth the trouble of crossing the street to vote for. He is the only man who has the pluck and courage to be the Mayor in reality, and give us something like a government in spite of the ridiculous and absurd charter un der which we live. The caudidates against him are not worth thinking of. Mr. Bleecker is a highly respectable auctioneer, but entirely unsuited for the office of Mayor. Mr. Barker is an amiable man-says his prayer regularly at church, but is a perfect nincompoop Mr. Libby has no chance whatever. He simply represents the bad manners and worse eloquence of John McKeon and Robert J. Dillon. Judge Whiting and the immortal Branch are in the same category. We really can't say which of the two is the most suitable or the most unsuitable for the place, and we rather think that two new offices should be created for these distinguished individuals, in this wise: There should be an establishment for the elemental education of rising young politicians, of which Whiting and Branch should be appointed first principals.

CANDIDATES FOR CITY JUDGE.—The first man

on the list is A. D. Russell, the democratic candi date. The Know Nothings have nominated John H. White, and the republicans Elisha S. Capron. The candidate put forward by the Libby oyster cellar faction is no candidate at all. He is not fit for the post. He knows more about making pantaloons than decisions. Mr. Russell is the democratic candidate, and, in spite of all the abuse heaped upon him by small, mean politicians, about the Tombs and elsewhere, he stands best with the people, and will be elected. Mr. Russell is a highly respectable legal practitioner of twenty years' standing; he is well acquainted with city life, and is a good lawyer. Some persons have represented Mr. Russell as a Know Nothing. We know from the most undoubted authority that he is nothing of the kind He repudiates the ultra ideas of the Know Nothing party. He has been a democrat in sentiment and feeling since his boyhood, and will undoubtedly bring out the full strength of the democratic vote, together with a great many of the naturalized Germans and Irish, who will support him without the slightest hesitation. Mr. White is the real Know Nothing candidate, and is full of their absurd notions. He should not be thought of for a moment. Capron is the man who was brought down from the rural districts by Thurlow Weed's Governor, and appointed to fill a vacancy. Capron is well known as an ultra, violent, proscriptive temperance advocate, and is entirely out of place in this latitude. He has not the slightest chance to obtain even the moiety of the republican vote. He will do well to leave town and seek fresh fields and pastures ever new in his rural home. There, afar from the din and roar of the great city, he may repose by the side of a purling brook-seek shelter under some umbrageous tree; he may enjoy nature in all her freshness, away from the terrible rum holes and liquor shops of this great metropolis.

Mr. Buchanan at Home .- In another column will be found a letter from Lancaster, giving another of those familiar pictures of this disinemished statesman's home life, which have al ready excited so much interest among our read-It is natural that the habits, the occupations and the associates of men pretending to the highest honors which the country can confer, should be regarded with curiosity and freely canvassed by those whose destinies are in a measure placed in their hands. Thus, for instance, it is highly important for us to know who are to compose the next Kitchen Cabinet, in the event of Mr. Buchanan's election, and this can only be learned by our keeping a close eye to the dinner list at Wheatland. Such of our lady readers as may be desirons of ascertaining the tastes of the "favorite son," or of anticipating the prospects of the Washington seasons under his administration, will also find it useful to turn to these letters for information. By the aid of our correspondent's descriptions, assisted by the sun pictures of Brady, they can form a tolerably correct idea of what the White House will be under a bachelor régime.

DISINGENUOUSNESS OF THE JOURNAL OF COM-RERCE. - It is hardly worth while at this hour of day to undertake to correct the misstatements of the Buchanan organs; but the view given of Col. Fremont's position in the Journal of Commerce of vesterday is so false and disingenuous that we think we may stop to expose it.

The Journal takes exception to Col. Fremont on the ground that he has had no official or parliamentary experience. So much the better for him. No great executive officer ever was trained in parliamentary or official harness. The great rulers of nations-Bonaparte, Cromwell, Washington, Jackson-were new men when they rose to command. If Col. Fremont is not fit for the Presidency, then they were not fit for the posts they filled.

To prove Fremont a disunionist, the Journal notes the language of certain raving abolitionsts of Boston, who have declared and published, over their own signatures, that they were opposed to Fremont, and preferred Buchanan, as the more likely man of the two to hasten the dissolution of the Union. This the Journal does when almost every prominent friend that Buchanan has in the South is in favor of disunior proclaims that to be his opinion, and is ready t take up arms to-morrow.

Such is the journal which is understood to be the mouthpiece of Wall street piety and mercantile respectability.

TURNING OVER A NEW LEAF. - Whatever the general result, the newspapers throughout the country, that have played such a prominent part in this campaign, will, from and after this day's elections, turn over a new leaf, excepting such ephemeral party organs as will die out entirely. For ourselves, we are glad that the long agony is so nearly at an end, and at the prospect that with the morrow a new and wider field of enterprise, research, inquiry and analysis will be opened before us. The national election may

settle the question of the next Presidency-the question of Kansas as a free State, or as a slave State; but it will unfold a variety of other questions, great and small, some of the highest interest to all parties in the country, and some of the greatest moment to the whole civilize world. We begin, to-morrow, a new chapter in our political history; for whether Fremont of Buchanau shall be elected, we shall have an exciting revolution of some sort, among our politicians, spoilsmen, and parties, and in our public affairs at Washington. With Fremont's election, this revolution will be grand and comprehensive; with the success of Buchanan, it may be reduced to the old squabble for the spoils, among the cliques and factions of the fierce democracy. In any event, an interesting time is promised, and we promise our readers their full share of the fun.

## THE LATERT NEWS BY MAGNETIC AND ZHINTING TELEGRAPHS.

News From Kansas.

A letter to the Republican, cated Westport, 27th alt., tates that Gov. Geary had arrested several of the ringeaders of the marandary parties in the vicinity of Ossa over ninety persons for murder in the first degree. The Kansas Legislature is to meet at Lecompton on the second

Town Election in Connections

HARTIORD, Conn., Nov. 3, 1856. East Hartford held her to so election to-day, and the Fremont ticket was carried by ninety-six majority. This is a great triumoh. Everything indicates a glorious victory for us to moreow.

East Hartford polls some 500 votes, and goes as often

majority. Reception of Mr. Summer at Boston.

Boston, Nov. 3, 1855. Senator Simner's reception this afternoon was a cordial and imposing affair Many places of business were closed, and the citizens generally exhibited a patriotic interest in the welcome home of their distinguished Senator. A great throng of citizens, on horseback and in carriages, met Mr. Summer at Brookline, and escorted him to Boston, where he was addressed by the venerable Josiah Quincy.

The procession then excepted him to the State house, where he was again welcomed in an eloquent speech from the Governor of the State. On rising to reply, Mr. Sumper was bailed with a spoutaneous outburst of applause and other manifestations, exhibiting the deep sym-pathy of the vast crowd present. His personal appearance showed the effect of some physical suffering.

### Massachusetts Politics.

Boeron, Nov. 3, 1856. Wm. Raymond Lee, Esq., baving declined the whig comination for Congress in the Fourth district, the whig committee publish a card recommending the electors of be district to vote for Charles G. Greene, Esq.

Marine Disasters. LOSS OF THE SCHOONER OAK LEAV—THE SCHOONER. CHARLES SMITH ASHORE. Boston, Nov. 3, 1856.

Maine, was abandoned on the 1st Inst., in lat. 42 54, lon. 67 40. She sunk in fifteen misutes after abandonment steamer Eastern State, from Hahfax, The schooper Charles Smith is ashore

New Bank at Albany ALBANY, Nov. 3, 1856. Books will be open, between the 10th of November and

the 10th of December, for subscriptions for \$150,000 new stock to the Merchants' Bank of this city. Novel Bailoon Ascension PERLADELPHIA, November 3, 1866.

Mesers. Samuel Jacobe, Albert Rogers and Samuel Strober accended in a balloon with Monaieur Godard, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on a private excursion, designing to reach New York, the wind being favorable The Southern Steamers.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 1, 1866. The steamship Southerner arrived here this day, (Satur-

THE FLORIDA AT SAVANNAH. SAVANNAH, Nov. 1, 1866. The steamship Florida arrived in sixty hours to wharf,

having experienced head winds.

- Markets.
PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD. Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania 5's, 84; Reading Railroad 36; Long Island Hailroad, 1134; Morris Canal, 13; Per sylvania Railroad, 4844.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 2, 1856.
Cotton—The sales to day add up 2,500 bales, at full

Wheat.—Sales 30,000 bushels white Canadian, at 21 60.
Onts.—Sales 30,000 bushels white Canadian, at 21 60.
Onts.—Sales 10,600 bushels at 44c. Corn.—72c. for Western mixed. In store: sales 6,600 bushels. Barley.—\$1 26 0.
\$1 26 for four rowed; sales 20,000 bushels.

Flour firm, with good demant for choice. Sales of 900 bbls. at \$6 37 for good Ohio and Indiana, and \$5 75 for choice caura Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. Wheat a shade firmer. Sales of 20,000 bushels of Chicago spring at \$1 13. Corn advancing. Sales of 30,000 bushels at \$60. a 57c. Oals stondy; sales of 4,000 bushels at \$60. a 57c. Oals stondy; sales of 4,000 bushels at \$60. Canal freights lower; 17c. for orn and 21c. for wheat to New York. Wind fair, blowing from the southwest. Weather mild.

west. Weather mild.

BUFFALO, Nov. 2-5 P. M.

Flour steady for better grades. Sales 1,100 bois., at \$5 a \$6 37 for common to good lows and Ohio, and \$6 75 for choice extras. Wheat steady. Sales, 30,000 bushels Chicago spring, at \$1 13 a \$1 41 for white Wisconsin, \$1 175 for do club, and \$1 45 for white Muchigan. Corn. Ermer. Sales 40,600 bushels at \$64. firmer. Sales 40,600 bushels, at 56c, a 87c. Oats firm. Sales 40,600 bushels, at 56c, a 87c. Oats firm. Sales 4,000 bushels, at 38c. Whiskey dull, at 30c. Canal freights to New York.—163c. for corn and 21c. for wheat, Receipts—10 144 bbis. flour, 56,150 bushels wheat, 38,364 bushels corn. Canal exports—94,056 bushels wheat, 33,72 bushels corn, and 13,033 bushels oats. The weather is rainy.

The Cunard Steamers-Their Hours of Sailing.

No 4 Bowling GREEN, Nov. 3, 1856. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

You have an article in your morning paper reflecting on me for running counter to the convenience of the morning. You have, no doubt, discovered, long before this, that the public is hard to please, and that its com-plaints are not always just. On the day of the Persia's P. M. The pilots with whom I consulted informed me that unless she crossed at the morning's tide, it would be pitch dark before she could cross at the afternoon's tide, and that she would have to come to anchor and remain until the next morning. I took the precaution to advise the main post offices in Canada that the greamer would sail carly in the morning, and the Postmaster sent notice to the principal post offices in the United States. The mails all arrived in time, and if the Persia had not sailed until 12 o'clock, the whole of the correspondence of the South, West, East and Canada, would have been detained twenty-four hours, in order that the merchants of New York only might have two hours on Wednesday merning to write their last letters.

The Hermann sailed at 12 o'clock on Saturday, and anchored until Studay morning before crossing the bar. The American mail steamers always sail at 12 o'clock, and, by doing so, have frequently to wait below until the next morning. The Hermann or Washington, some years since, in attempting to cross after high water, struck on the bar, and had to return and go on the dry dock.

I consider it my duty to send the mail steamers to sen. and that she would have to come to ancher and remain

ock.

I consider it my duty to send the mail attenuers to sen,

n the day we are bound by our contract to seil.

E. CUNARD,

THE THEATRE, &c .- We have no room to particularies

respecting the many attractive novelties tendered at the different establishments to night. See the regular amuse ment directory for a list of the performances at each SCALINED TO BEATH.—Coroner Connery held an inquest

German, named Julius Sale, who died from scalds acoldentally received while at work in the sugar house in Hu-bert street, about two weeks ago. Verdict, agridental death. Deceased was 28 years of age.

The Turf.
UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING. MONDAY, Nov. 8 .- Double team match, \$2,000, mile ats, best three in five, to skeleton wagons.